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THE Marketing and Transportation SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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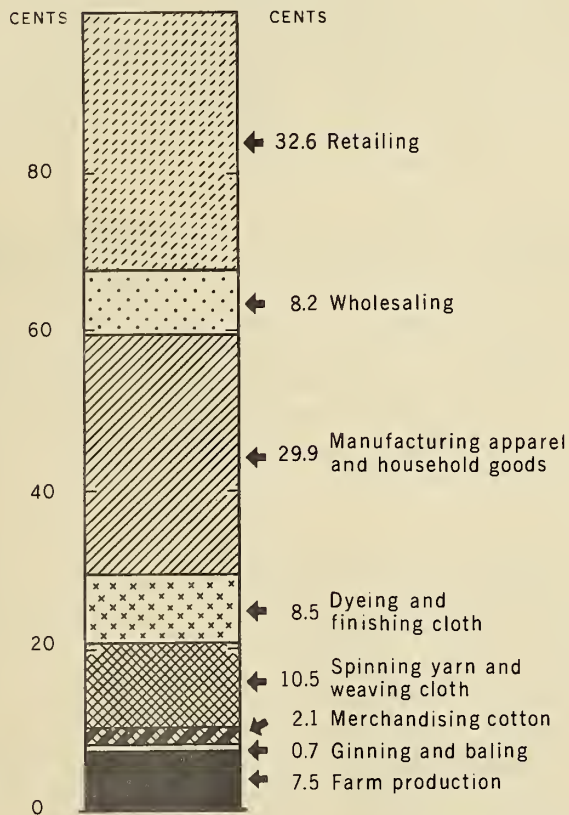
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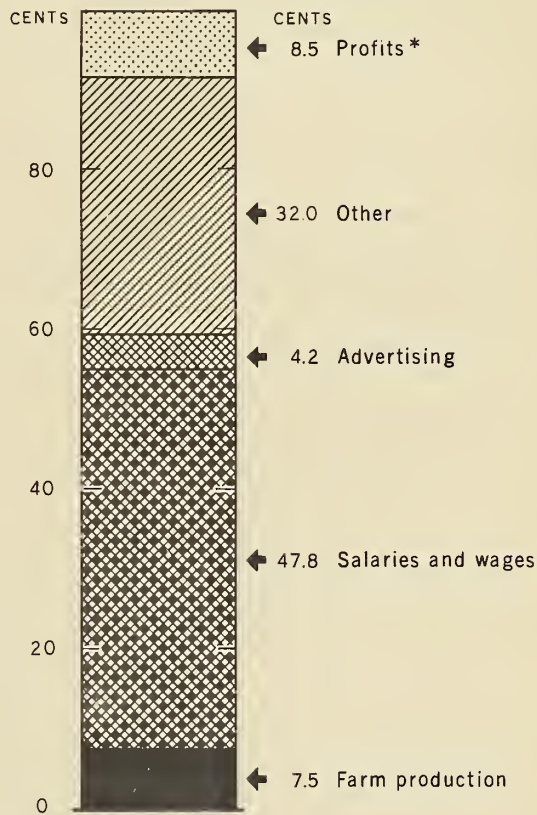
APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR PAID FOR APPAREL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS MADE OF COTTON, UNITED STATES, 1939

(BASED ON OFFICIAL AND OTHER DATA AND PARTLY ESTIMATED)

BY SERVICES



BY COST ITEMS



*PROFITS TO FARM PRODUCERS NOT INCLUDED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43980 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Estimates of the distribution of the consumer's dollar paid for apparel and household goods made of cotton indicate that on the average in 1939 about 52 cents went for manufacturing, including spinning yarn and weaving cloth, dyeing and finishing cloth, and manufacturing apparel and household goods; 37 cents went for wholesaling and retailing the products; almost 3 cents went for ginning, baling and merchandising cotton; and less than 8 cents went for farm production. Salaries and wages, other than farm, accounted for almost 48 cents; advertising, 4.2 cents; profits, other than farm, 8.5 cents; farm production, including hauling to the gin, 7.5 cents; all other, 32 cents.

THE MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

COTTON MARKETING AND MANUFACTURING MARGINS

Wartime price-control programs and prospects of post-war readjustments emphasize the long-existing need for more information on marketing margins and costs for cotton. The formulation of Government price-control programs involves the determination of appropriate relative prices at different stages of the marketing procedure. Data on price spreads and costs for the various stages, along with information on factors associated with changes in these spreads and costs, are thus required. The importance of such information is further emphasized by the fact that committees, appointed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives during the 78th Congress, 2nd Session, are concerned with marketing margins and costs.

Information on marketing margins and costs is of even greater long-time importance, because it is basic to a solution of the problems of increasing the efficiency and of reducing the costs of marketing as a means of expanding outlets for American cotton. In the post-war years of readjustments to peacetime conditions, American cotton will encounter severe competition from cotton of other growths and from synthetic fibers produced in the United States and in other countries. Some indications of the severity of this competition in the post-war period may be obtained from the following information on recent developments and trends.

Supplies of foreign-grown cotton have increased greatly during recent years. Total supplies of foreign-grown cottons increased from an average of 16.6 million bales, or 42.6 percent of the world total for all growths, in the 7 years 1927-33, to 23.8 million bales, or 51.7 percent of the world total, in the 5 years 1934-38, and they amounted to more than 27 million bales, or about 55 percent of the world total in 1943. Stocks of foreign-grown cottons carried over on August 1 increased from an average of 5.4 million bales, or less than 40 percent of the total for all growths, in 1927-33 to more than 14 million bales, or to more than 55 percent of the total for all growths in 1944, and further increases in 1945 are anticipated.

The competition of synthetic fibers has greatly increased. World production of rayon has expanded from about 457 million pounds, or the equivalent of about 1.1 million bales of cotton, in 1930 to about 3,473 million pounds, or the equivalent of about 8.2 million bales of cotton, in 1942. In the United States, the production of about 656 million pounds of rayon, or the equivalent of about 1.5 million bales of cotton, in 1943 was more than 5 times as great as that of 1930. Prices per pound of rayon filament yarns declined from more than 10 times the price of cotton in the early 1930's to less than 3 times the price of cotton in 1943. Prices of rayon staple fibers were reduced from more than 8 times the price of cotton in the early 1930's to only 2 cents per pound more than the price of Middling 1-inch cotton in 1944. Technological developments and the resultant improvements of lightweight synthetic yarns favor further expansion in the production and consumption of rayon and the newer synthetics in relation to cotton during the post-war period.

These developments and prospects emphasize the desirability of closely examining marketing costs and margins for American cotton with a view to achieving utmost economy in the processing and distributing functions as a means of strengthening its competitive position. Substantial reductions in these costs or margins would have important influences on returns to American cotton growers, on the one hand, and on market outlets and standards of living, on the other.

A bulletin prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics containing a body of information on marketing and manufacturing margins and costs for textiles which is more comprehensive and complete than anything hitherto assembled will be available shortly. Detailed data are presented in this bulletin to show the margins for the various groups of services rendered and the items of costs included. These data, along with other information, were used as a basis for indicating the means by which and the extent to which it would be feasible to increase the efficiency and to reduce the costs of these services and the relative importance of such reductions. Information will be presented on cotton and cotton products, wool and wool products, and on rayon and silk products, but this brief summary statement, abstracted from the detailed report, is limited to cotton and cotton products.

Marketing Channels

Taking cotton from farms and delivering it in the form of finished articles to ultimate consumers requires the services of many different types of middlemen. These services begin when seed cotton is hauled from the farm to the gin where such services are rendered as conditioning and cleaning of seed cotton, separating the lint from the seed, and packing and wrapping the lint into bales of about 500 pounds. Cotton usually moves from gins to compresses, where it is compressed to higher density, and then to warehouses where it is assembled and stored. From warehouses and compresses it usually moves to mills by railroad, motortruck, or by a combination of motortruck, railroad, and water transport.

At mills, the bales are opened and the cotton is picked, carded, combed (for fine yarns), and spun into yarn. On the average about 4.4 percent of the gross weight of the bale usually is discarded as tare, about 4.6 percent usually is lost as nonspinnable waste, and most of the remainder, amounting to about 91 percent, is made into yarn (see fig. 1). According to Census reports for 1939, for example, about 82.6 percent of the yarn was woven into cloth, about 9.3 percent was used by the knit goods industry, and the remainder was used in making thread, cordage, twine, tire cord, and other products.

Census reports and other information indicate that in recent years about 30 percent of the woven cotton cloth was used in the gray unfinished form, about 11 percent was colored yarn fabrics styled and finished by mills, and about 59 percent was finished from the gray. Finishing gray goods includes bleaching, dyeing, and printing. The styling and finish for somewhat more than half of this cloth was controlled by converters and that for the remainder was controlled by mills with or without the collaboration of the manufacturing user.

A large proportion of the finished cloth usually goes to cutters where it is made into wearing apparel and household goods. Estimates based on Census reports indicate that of the total output of cotton manufactures in the United States in 1939 about 37 percent went into industrial uses, about 38 percent for the manufacture of clothing, and about 25 percent for household goods. Clothing and household goods usually go directly or indirectly through wholesalers, jobbers, or other agencies, to retailers by whom they are distributed to ultimate consumers.

Division of Consumer's Dollar

The values of the products are enhanced so greatly by the conversions and services rendered in assembling, processing, manufacturing, fabricating, wholesaling, and retailing that returns to growers for the raw cotton account in many instances for only a very small proportion of the consumer's dollar paid for the finished cotton goods. Data on retail values of a group of 42 cotton articles of clothing and

household furnishings and on farm values of equivalent quantities of cotton indicate that during the 17 years, 1927-43, returns to farmers for the cotton used amounted on the average to about 10 percent of the consumer's dollar paid for the finished products (fig. 2). The proportion of the consumer's dollar represented by the farm value of the cotton varied directly with the prices of cotton from about 13 percent in 1928 to about 5 percent in 1932 and to almost 13 percent in 1943.

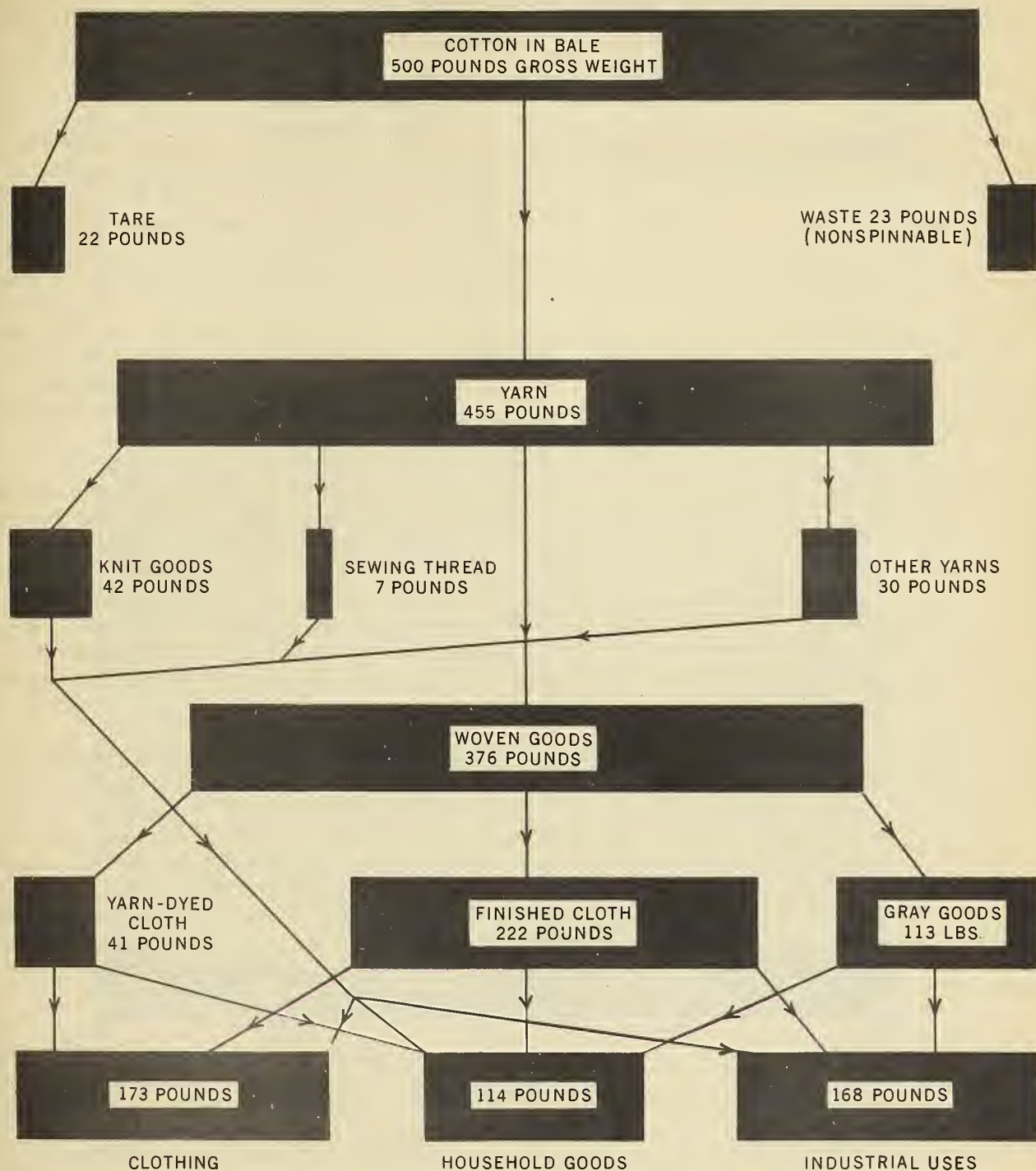
The fact that on the average about 90 percent of the consumer's dollar paid for finished cotton goods is accounted for by marketing and manufacturing margins emphasizes the importance of a break-down to show the items included in these margins. Estimates, based on official data and on other information, were made to show the average distribution of the consumer's dollar paid for apparel and household goods made of cotton in 1939, the last "normal" pre-war year. The data available for this purpose are not complete and in some instances they are not strictly comparable. Consequently, some liberties were taken in approximating margins on the basis of these data and other information. Furthermore, the estimated margins were adjusted to approximate the farm-to-retail price spreads for 42 items of cotton clothing, household textiles, and yard goods, as calculated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Approximations were made to show the average distribution of the consumer's dollar for apparel and household goods made of cotton on the basis of specific conversions made or services rendered. The results show that on the average in 1939, about 7.5 percent of the consumer's dollar went to growers for farm production, 0.7 percent for ginning and baling, 2.1 percent for all the services rendered in taking cotton from gins and delivering it to mills, 10.5 percent for spinning yarn and weaving cloth, 8.5 percent for dyeing and finishing the cloth, 29.9 percent for manufacturing apparel and household goods, 8.2 percent for wholesaling, and 32.6 percent for retailing. (see figure on cover page).

Information on specific items of cost indicate that salaries and wages accounted for more than half of the spread between retail prices of apparel and household goods made of cotton and returns to growers for the cotton used (fig. 2). Costs of advertising amounted to about 4.2 percent and profits to all agencies except cotton growers amounted to about 8.5 percent of the retail prices of the finished products. It is interesting to note that salaries and wages for marketing and manufacturing cotton and cotton products amounted to more than 6 times the returns to growers for farm production. Costs of advertising amounted to more than half and profits to all other agencies combined exceeded total returns to growers for the raw cotton.

Such data, by showing the approximate proportions of the marketing and manufacturing margins for cotton and cotton products, may serve as a basis for indicating the relative importance of bringing about increased efficiency and reductions in costs for the various agencies and functions involved. According to these data the margins for ginning and baling combined with those for rendering all the merchandising services involved in taking cotton from gins and delivering it to mills amounted to only about 6 percent of the combined margins for manufacturing and finishing the cloth and fabricating it into wearing apparel and household goods, and to only about 7 percent of the combined margins for wholesaling and retailing. In other words, a reduction of 8 percent in the combined margins for wholesaling and retailing, or for manufacturing and finishing cloth and fabricating it into apparel and household goods, would have more influence in reducing the spread between retail prices to consumers for the finished products and prices to growers for the raw cotton than the complete elimination of all margins or costs for

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF A TYPICAL BALE OF COTTON, 1939



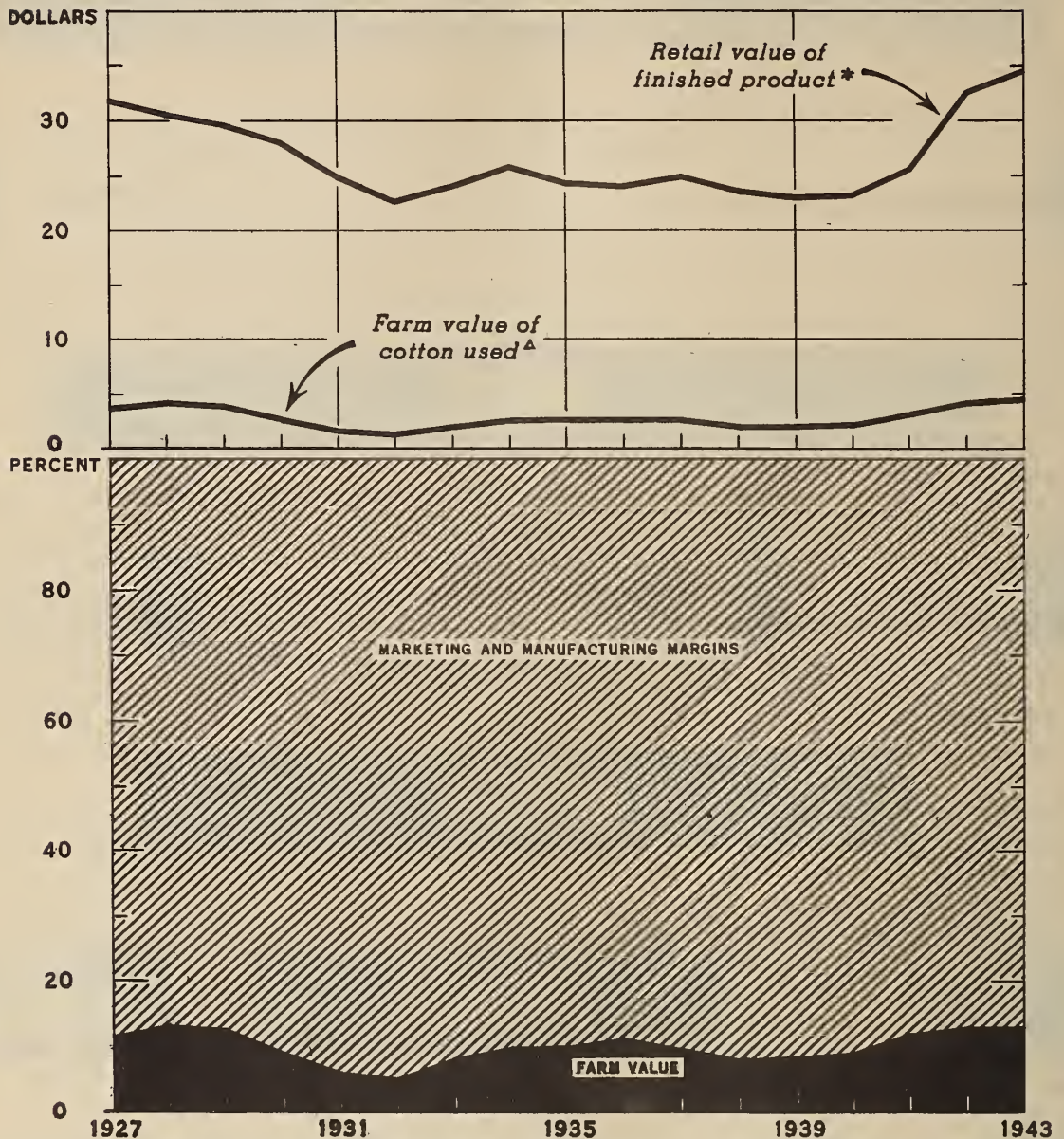
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FIGURE 1.

Most of the cotton utilized in the United States is spun into yarn and the yarn woven into cloth. In 1939 about 38 percent of the cotton consumed by cotton manufacturers, as reported by the Census, was used in the manufacture of clothing; about 25 percent was used in household goods; and about 37 percent went into industrial uses.

AVERAGE VALUE OF PER FAMILY PURCHASES OF 42 COTTON ARTICLES AT RETAIL, EQUIVALENT FARM VALUE OF THE COTTON USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE, AND MARGINS, 1927-43



*COMPUTED FROM PRICES COLLECTED BY THE BLS, WEIGHTED BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF ARTICLES PURCHASED ANNUALLY BY FAMILIES OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS.

^ESTIMATED PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR COTTON OF GRADE AND STAPLE LENGTHS REQUIRED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES, WEIGHTED BY QUANTITIES OF COTTON REQUIRED.

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FIGURE 2.

The farm value of the cotton used usually varied directly with changes in retail value of the cotton articles and the spread between these values usually varied directly with changes in the values of the products. Changes in farm value of cotton usually were relatively greater than changes in retail value of the finished products and the proportion of the consumer's dollar represented by the farm value of the cotton used usually varied directly with changes in farm prices of cotton.

ginning and merchandising the raw cotton.

Although differences in the size of the margins are important considerations, such differences may not reflect very accurately the relative opportunities for making savings in marketing costs and charges that can be passed back to cotton growers or on to consumers of the finished products. But some indications of the extent to which it would be possible and feasible to reduce these margins may be obtained from an examination of detailed information for the various agencies. Such information on margins and costs and on means of reducing them is presented very briefly in this report in about the order in which the marketing and manufacturing services are rendered, beginning with those involved in ginning and merchandising cotton.

Ginning and Merchandising Margins

Most of the cotton produced in the United States after being harvested is taken to a gin where the lint is separated from the seed and the lint baled before it is sold by growers. Charges or costs for this ginning and baling vary considerably from year to year with prices of cotton and with costs of bagging and ties. They also vary from one State or area to another with differences in kinds and amounts of services rendered, and with the conditions under which the cotton is ginned. During the 16-year period 1928-43 charges for ginning a 500-pound bale of American Upland cotton, including charges for bagging and ties, averaged \$5.09 for the United States as a whole, and the yearly average varied from \$4.24 in 1931-32, when cotton prices were very low, to \$6.18 in 1943. The averages by States in 1943-44 varied from \$4.58 in South Carolina to \$8.39 in Oklahoma.

Information on the factors affecting the charges or costs of ginning supply a basis for indicating the possibilities and feasibility of reducing these charges. Average costs per bale of ginning usually decrease considerably with increases in the volume of cotton ginned per gin plant. Results of analyses of data for cotton ginned in Texas for the seasons 1930-38 indicate that by increasing the volume per gin plant from 1,000 bales to 2,500 bales, for example, the average cost per bale could be reduced by about 40 percent. Data for cooperative cotton gins operated in Texas and Oklahoma during the seasons 1932-36 show that for gin plants with 5 gin stands of 80 saws each the average expenses for ginning decreased from \$17.42 per bale for those ginning less than 500 bales per season to \$4.82 for those ginning 1,500 to 2,000 bales, and to \$3.25 for those ginning 3,000 to 3,500 bales.

Average expense per bale for some items of cost, particularly overhead costs, show relatively more decreases with increases in volume of ginning per gin plant than others, but most all items show considerable decrease. Average expense per bale for gin plants with 5 stands of 80 saws each, for example, where the volume of ginning was 500 to 1,000 bales for the season compared with averages for similar sized plants where the volume of ginning was 2,500 to 3,000 bales showed decreases from \$2.41 to 72 cents per bale for depreciation, \$1.27 to 47 cents for taxes and insurance, \$1.24 to 45 cents for management, \$1.24 to 83 cents for labor, and \$1.63 to \$1.23 for all other items. Similar comparisons for larger and smaller gin plants also showed substantial decreases in average expense per bale for each of the items of cost with increases in the volume of cotton ginned, particularly up to 500 bales per gin stand.

The possibilities of increasing the volumes of ginning per unit of equipment by reducing excess capacity may be indicated by data on the extent to which gin capacity is utilized. Data on the number and capacity of gins, and on the number of bales ginned during the seasons 1939-41, indicate that if all gins had been operated at capacity on the basis of a 12-hour day the American crop could have been ginned

in less than 25 days. Less than half of the estimated total capacity on the basis of a 12-hour day was utilized during the peak load of the ginning season in more than half of the counties in 9 principal cotton-producing States. In about 15 percent of the counties less than 30 percent of total capacity was utilized and as much as 70 percent of capacity was utilized in less than 15 percent of the counties.

These data clearly indicate that substantial reductions in the amounts of ginning equipment used and corresponding increases in the volume of ginnings per unit of equipment could be brought about in many parts of the Cotton Belt with little or no delay in harvesting and ginning and with little or no increase in storage space required for seed cotton. This would require a reduction in the number of gin stands operated. Such a reduction might well be brought about by discontinuing the use of old, badly worn, and obsolete equipment and by limiting the construction of new plants and any replacements, other than necessary repairs, in any locality to those required for efficient operation.

Other factors affecting ginning charges or costs include the kind and condition of the cotton at the time of ginning, the weight of seed cotton required to make a bale, the kinds and quantities of supplementary equipment used, the kinds and quality of services rendered, the kinds of bagging and ties used, and the costs of labor, power, and other items.

Information on means of increasing the efficiency and of reducing the costs of ginning indicates that by increasing the volume of ginning per unit of equipment, by using the better equipment more efficiently, and by other economies, net cost of ginning might, over a period of time, be reduced in many instances by more than one-fourth. The relative importance of such savings is indicated by the fact that if the full amount of such reductions were reflected in prices to growers the increase in incomes to cotton growers attributable to such reductions in costs would have amounted to about \$1.47 per bale of 500 pounds in the 1942-43 season or to about 1.5 percent of the farm value of the cotton.

Cotton merchandisers' margins include the cost of rendering the services incident to taking the cotton from gins and delivering it to mills at the time, in the quantities, and of the qualities desired. These services include receiving, sampling, weighing, classing, compressing, storing, insuring, transporting, financing, and risk-bearing, among others. The costs of these services vary considerably with the prices of cotton, the length of time the cotton is held in storage, and marketing methods and practices. In the 1939-40 season, for example, merchandising margins approximated 2.3 cents per pound or about one-fourth of the farm price (table 1).

Costs of many of these services could be reduced considerably. The compression of cotton to greater density at the gin has been proposed as a means of reducing costs of compression. That would require more powerful equipment at the gins and this in turn probably would require increased volumes of ginning at individual gin plants to obtain the greatest benefits from the use of such equipment. The technological and economic feasibility of the use of higher density compresses at gins has been demonstrated and savings likely to result from the installation and operation of such equipment are estimated at 30 to 50 cents per bale, depending upon the volume of ginnings per gin plant.

Table 1.- Approximate average margins for producing, processing and marketing cotton, United States, season 1939-40

Item	Margin	Proportion of		
	or	Returns	Prices	
	price	to	to	
	per	farmers	mills	
	pound			
	Cents	Percent	Percent	
Farm production 1/	8.27	100.0	72.5	
Ginning and baling 2/	.82	9.9	7.2	
Farm price	9.09	109.9	79.7	
Receiving and related services 3/	.05	.6	.4	
Compressing 2/	.09	1.1	.8	
Storage and insurance 2/	.60	7.3	5.3	
Transportation 2/	.36	4.4	3.2	
Financing 3/	.50	6.0	4.4	
Classing and assembling 3/	.25	3.0	2.2	
Risk bearing 3/	.15	1.8	1.3	
Overhead 4/	.25	3.0	2.2	
Profits 4/	.06	.7	.5	
Total merchandisers' margins ..	2.31	27.9	20.3	
Average prices to mills	11.40	137.8	100.0	

1/ Includes hauling to gin.

2/ Based on data published by U. S. Dept. Agr. Charges attributed to lint equal the charges for bagging and ties plus a pro rata share of other ginning charges based on the relative farm value of lint to seed.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Based on data on costs and profits of cotton shippers reported by Garside, A. H., in Cotton Goes to Market, 411 pp., illus. New York.

Charges for storage and insurance may be reduced by one or more of several means. Storage space may be more efficiently utilized by compressing cotton before it is stored. Data on average storage rates per bale in the 1938-39 season indicate that storage costs could be reduced as much as 25 percent by compressing the cotton beforehand. In some instances the returns may be reduced considerably by increasing the length of the period of continuous storage. The avoidance of any unnecessary charges from one storage place to another may also minimize costs of handling. As the services of storage and insurance are frequently rendered in connection with related services such as receiving, sampling, marking, and compressing, any economies in organization and operation of the combined business would make possible a reduction in these charges.

Means of reducing transportation costs include the lowering of freight rates; reductions or elimination, where feasible, of all cross-hauls and back-hauls; the loading of cars to capacity so as to obtain minimum rates; the use of through-rate privileges wherever possible; and the substitution of other transportation for rail where charges are lower. Data presented by the Interstate Commerce Commission on gross freight carload revenues and on fully distributed costs for cotton show that the ratio of freight revenues from cotton to fully distributed cost, including losses and damages, passenger and l.c.l. deficits, and a 4-percent return on capital, was 132 percent in 1939. It is apparent from these data that freight rates on cotton could have been reduced by about one-fourth without reducing revenues from

cotton below distributed costs as calculated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. But such a reduction in rates for cotton might necessitate offsetting adjustments in rates for other commodities.

A decrease in interest rates, in value of the cotton, and in length of time financed would each reduce the costs of financing cotton. Interest charges, particularly for the smaller local merchants, may be reduced by increasing the volume of business through combinations or otherwise so as to enable them to obtain money on terms comparable with those obtained by the larger merchants. The average length of time cotton is financed could be reduced by reducing the volume of stocks.

The whole marketing procedure could be simplified and the cost of marketing could be reduced if cotton were sold on description throughout the marketing system on the basis of a dependable classification. Such a classification would require that the sample used be truly representative of the quality or qualities in the bale, and that it be accurately identified with the bale from which it was withdrawn; that the classifications be in accordance with uniform standards upon the basis of which the quality of the cotton can be described for commercial purposes with a reasonable degree of accuracy; that the classifications be made by competent and reliable classifiers under conditions conducive to accurate classification; and that facilities be provided for assembling samples, for recording the classifications on convenient forms, and for making the information available in time for its use in selling the cotton.

Progress has been made in recent years toward the development of means for obtaining representative samples and for the permanent identification of bales. Official standards for grade and staple length have long been established and are in general use, but the lack of standards for the quality elements included under the term "character" limit the dependability and usefulness of classifications based on the official standards. The use of standards and classifications in the marketing of cotton has been expanded considerably in recent years and further progress is anticipated. Maximum contributions of these developments toward increasing the efficiency and reducing the costs of marketing would require a combination of these with other improvements in marketing methods and practices.

Manufacturers' Margins

Cotton manufacturers' margins include costs of handling and opening the bales at the mill; picking, carding, combing (for fine yarns), and spinning the lint into yarn; weaving the yarn into fabrics; and selling the products, along with overhead, administrative and other costs incidental to operating the mills. They may include also some charges for merchandising the raw cotton. Margins for many cotton-manufacturing establishments include costs of finishing yarns and fabrics and of fabricating some products. The extent to which these costs are included may be indicated by Census data showing that of the total value of cotton manufactures sales in 1939, 36 percent of the yarn, 29 percent of the broad woven goods, 92 percent of the narrow fabrics, and all of the thread were finished, and 12 percent of the sales of broad woven goods manufactures was fabricated products.

Census reports on cotton manufactures in 1939 show that the manufacturers' margins, or the spread between the cost of materials, supplies, and containers and the value of the products, averaged 46.3 percent of the value of yarns, 54.1 percent of the value of woven goods, and 50.5 percent of the value of thread produced. These margins usually vary directly with prices of raw cotton and with labor costs. They widened considerably with advances in prices since the outbreak of the war, but the

proportion of the value of unfinished cloth represented by mill margins has decreased considerably since 1940. Wages and salaries made up more than half, selling expenses about 6 percent, advertising about 1 percent, and net profits about 8 percent of the cotton manufacturers' margins in 1939.

Means of reducing manufacturers' margins include more efficient utilization of labor and improved equipment, among others. The relative importance of such reduction may be indicated by the fact that in 1939 these margins averaged more than twice the return to cotton growers for farm production of the cotton used, about six times the cost of ginning and baling the cotton and rendering all the services incident to taking the cotton from gins and delivering it to mills, and about one-sixth of the retail prices of the finished cotton clothing and household goods to consumers. Margins for manufacturing wages alone amounted to more than the returns to growers for farm production of the cotton, and to more than two times the margin for ginning and merchandising the cotton.

Knit Goods Manufacturers' Margins

The knit goods industry is made up of plants which knit rather than weave textile products. The principal knitted products of this industry are hosiery, underwear, outerwear, cloth, and gloves. Census reports indicate that, of the total yarns consumed in the United States by this industry in 1939, 34.6 percent was used in the manufacture of hosiery, 31.4 percent in underwear, 21.4 percent in cloth, 12 percent in outerwear, and 0.6 percent in gloves.

Margins for knit goods manufacturers in 1939 averaged about 53.4 percent of the value of the products, according to Census reports. The proportion of the value of the various kinds of products accounted for by manufacturers' margins averaged 59.5 percent for full-fashioned hosiery, 54.4 percent for seamless hosiery, 47.8 percent for underwear, 47.5 percent for outerwear other than gloves, 39.6 percent for cloth, and 62.1 percent for gloves. Wages and salaries accounted for 64.8 percent of the manufacturers' margins and for 34.6 percent of the value of the products. Selling expenses amounted to about 7 percent, advertising about 2 percent, and profits amounted to about 6 percent of the total sales.

Data on profit ratios for underwear manufacturers for the period 1936-42, when related to size of business and to method of operation, indicate possibilities for some reductions in margins or costs by increasing the size of the smaller concerns and by integration. The relative importance of reducing margins for knit goods manufacturers is indicated by the fact that in 1939 they averaged about two or three times as great as the farm value of the cotton used.

Dyers' and Finishers' Margins

Cotton cloths as they come from the looms are either gray goods woven from unbleached yarns or colored goods woven in whole or in part of dyed yarns. Colored yarn cotton goods and related fabrics in 1939 amounted to about 271 million pounds or about 11 percent of the total for cotton woven goods over 12 inches wide. Gray goods, which usually make up most of the total, may be used in the gray or they may be finished by being bleached, dyed, or printed. Information on the proportion of woven fabrics made by cotton manufacturers that are finished is not very complete but Census data for 1939 and other information indicate that more than one-fourth of the woven goods was used in the gray, more than one-half was finished, and the remainder was yarn-dyed. Of the total linear yardage finished, about 43 percent was bleached, 28 percent was dyed, and 29 percent was printed.

Data on costs and margins for finishing cotton fabrics, during the 3 years, 1940-42, show that the proportion of the net selling price of the finished fabrics accounted for by dyers' and finishers' margins averaged about 26 percent for bleached goods, 37 percent for dyed goods, and 46 percent for printed goods. Data on costs of finishing, marketing, and distributing typical print cloth in 1934 show that the proportion of the value of the finished cloth in New York accounted for by these costs averaged about 20 percent for bleached, 27 percent for dyed, 38 percent for printed with one color and 30 percent coverage, and 44 percent for printed with four colors and 75 percent coverage. These margins, expressed as proportions of the value of the raw cotton used, averaged about 53 percent for print cloth finished by bleaching, 78 percent for cloth finished by dyeing, 133 percent for cloth finished by printing with one color and 30 percent coverage, and 171 percent for cloth finished with four colors and 75 percent coverage.

Apparel and Household Goods Manufacturers' Margins.

Finished cloth is used in the manufacture of apparel and household goods. Census data on the manufacture of apparel and other fabricated textile products in 1939 show that the margins or spread between the costs of the materials, supplies, and containers and the value of the finished products averaged about 45.5 percent of the value of the finished goods. These margins averaged about 23 percent for textile bags; 35 percent for curtains, draperies, bedspreads and other house furnishings; about 42 percent for work shirts, other work clothing, and underwear; and more than 45 percent for dress shirts, wash suits, children's dresses and women's and misses' blouses, waists and dresses, except house dresses.

Salaries and wages accounted for about one-half of the margins of apparel and household goods manufacturers and for about 23 percent of the value of the finished products. Manufacturing wages alone averaged 38 percent of the margin and about 16 percent of the value of the finished goods. Selling expenses averaged about 10 percent, advertising 3 percent, and profits 6 percent of the value of the products. These data on items of cost emphasize the importance of making full use of technological developments and of improvements in organization and operation as means of increasing the efficiency and reducing the costs of labor.

Fashion in textiles, requiring a wide range in variety of styles and frequent changes in fashion, are important elements in the cost of manufacturing apparel and household goods. If consumers were willing to use products made according to a smaller number of patterns in larger quantities, and if fashions changed only at infrequent intervals substantial reductions in manufacturing costs would be possible as a result of such reductions in the demands of fashion. Other means of increasing efficiency and reducing costs include the use of improved mechanical aids along with a properly trained and coordinated labor force, the standardization and simplification of the mechanical operations required, and the organization and operation of the business units large enough for greatest efficiency.

The relative importance of reductions in margins for apparel and household goods manufactures is indicated by data showing that in 1939 these margins averaged more than five times as great as returns to growers for farm production of the cotton used and more than 13 times as great as the costs of ginning, baling, and merchandising the cotton.

Wholesalers' and Retailers' Margins

A typical channel of movement of finished textile products is from manufacturers to wholesalers to retailers. But in recent years, substantial proportions of these products have been sold directly by manufacturers to retailers. Operating margins of wholesale merchants in 1939, according to Census reports, averaged about 14 percent of the wholesale selling price of the finished textile products. These margins varied somewhat from one textile product to another and from one merchant to another. Costs of administration and selling expenses each made up on the average about 4.6 percent of the selling price and about one-third of the total wholesaler's margin. The remaining one-third was accounted for by delivery, warehousing, occupancy, and other expenses.

Margins for department and specialty stores in 1939 averaged about 37 percent of net sales. Margins for retail stores that handled mainly clothing and household goods, as reported by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., averaged about 31 percent of net sales. Pay rolls averaged about 17.7 percent and about one-half of the merchandising margins for department and specialty stores. Real estate costs averaged 4.7 percent, advertising 3.6 percent, all other expenses 10.3 percent, and profits 0.5 percent of net sales. Salaries and wages for retailing as reported by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., made up about 16 percent of the total value of the products and more than one-half of the retailer's margin. Occupancy expenses averaged 4.7 percent, advertising 1.3 percent, bad debt losses 0.5 percent, all other expenses 5.3 percent, and profits 2.9 percent of net sales.

A number of means for increasing the efficiency and reducing the costs of wholesaling and retailing was indicated in the detailed report, "Marketing and Manufacturing Margins for Textiles." It was pointed out, for example, that Census data appear to indicate that very substantial reductions in wholesaler's margins could be brought about if the volume of business was increased, especially for the smaller wholesalers. Considerable reductions in retail margins might be made by reducing such services as free delivery, return privileges, and credit accounts. Wholesalers' and retailers' margins could be reduced considerably if the number of styles and the frequency of change in fashion were greatly reduced. Developments in recent years indicate that retailer's margins for textile products might be reduced by amounts up to 10 percent, by the use of self-service or simplified service, operated under favorable conditions. Accurate labeling showing the quality and size of the products on the basis of uniform standards, by facilitating simplified services and other economies in retailing, would make possible substantial reductions in retail margins to the advantage of both producers and consumers.

The relative importance of reductions in margins for wholesaling and retailing textile products is indicated by the fact that in 1939 they averaged more than 40 percent of the retail price of the finished goods, and more than five times as much as the return to growers for farm production of the cotton used. Retailer's margins alone averaged about one-third of the retail price of the finished goods and about four times the returns to growers for the cotton used. In other words, a reduction of say 10 percent in retailer's margins in 1939 would have amounted to about as much as one-third of the returns to growers for the raw cotton, and to more than the margins for ginning and baling the cotton and for rendering all the services incident to taking cotton from gins and delivering it to mills.

FARM-RETAIL PRICE SPREADS, NOVEMBER 1944

Farmer's Share of Consumer's Food Dollar Matches Record High

The farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for farm food products rose to 54 cents in November 1944 matching the record highs established in December 1943 and March 1944. The farmer's share has ranged from 52 to 54 cents during the last 17 months beginning August 1943. During the same period total food marketing charges (including Government payments to marketing agencies) ranged from 49 to 51 percent of retail food cost. Government payments to food marketing agencies in 1944 have averaged about 3 percent of the retail cost of farm food products to consumers. This 3 percent, however, does not come out of the consumer's food dollar but is paid from Federal funds.

Food Marketing Charges Decline Slightly for Fourth Successive Month

Charges for marketing a family market basket of farm food products dropped from \$223 in August to \$222 in November 1944. This decrease continued a steady decline beginning in July 1944 when marketing charges were \$232. Of the total marketing charges in November, about \$13 was Government payments to marketing agencies and \$209 was the farm-retail spread between retail cost to consumers and payments to farmers for equivalent produce.

Food Prices Rise Slightly at Retail and Farm Levels

In November 1944 it required \$451 to purchase a family market basket of farm food products containing quantities equal to 1935-39 annual average purchases per family of three average consumers. Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of produce minus allowances for value of byproducts at the farm level were \$242 in November. From October to November, payments to farmers increased 2 percent while retail cost increased nearly 1 percent. The November level of retail cost has been exceeded by several other months of 1944 but the farm value is the highest since January of this year.

The October-November increase in retail cost is accounted for chiefly by higher retail prices of poultry and eggs, the increase averaging 4 percent for that group, and by a 2 percent increase in retail prices of fresh vegetables. Retail price increases over the month amounted to 5 percent for eggs, 3 percent for chickens, 5 percent for apples, and 38 percent for snap beans. Decreases in retail prices were important for a number of fresh fruits and vegetables including citrus, lettuce, spinach and sweetpotatoes.

The increase in payments to farmers from October to November was about evenly divided between poultry and eggs and fresh vegetables, averaging 8 percent for the first group and 12 percent for the second. Prices paid to farmers for eggs increased 12 percent while increases for truck crops ranged as high as 50 percent for snap beans accompanied by a few decreases of which the greatest was 22 percent for spinach.

Lower Charges for Marketing Fresh Vegetables

The decline from October to November in charges for marketing fresh vegetables was about the same, in dollar terms, as the decline in marketing charges for the entire market basket. Reductions in marketing charges amounting to 5 percent for poultry and eggs and 1 percent for dairy products were balanced by an increase of 3 percent for meat products. Charges for marketing eggs per dozen dropped 12 percent, from 16.9 cents in October to 14.8 cents in November. These marketing charges for eggs are more than double the 1935-39 pre-war average of 6.7 cents per dozen. The widest variation in trends of marketing charges occurred among the fresh vegetables where the October-November changes ranged from an increase of 26 percent for snap beans to a decrease of 24 percent for lettuce.

Table 2.- THE MARKET BASKET: Retail cost of 1935-39 average annual purchases of farm food products by a family of three average consumers, farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers adjusted for value of byproducts, marketing margin, and farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar, 1913-44

Year	Retail cost <u>1/</u>	Farm value adjusted for byproducts <u>2/</u>	Margin	Marketing charges (including tax and payment adjustments) <u>3/</u>	Farmer's share <u>4/</u>	Marketing charges as percentage of retail cost
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1913-15 average:	268	123	145	145	46	54
1920	568	245	323	323	43	57
1922	408	163	245	245	40	60
1929	435	183	252	252	42	58
1933	276	90	186	184	33	67
1935-39 average:	340	137	203	201	40	59
1940	317	128	189	189	40	60
1941	347	154	193	193	44	56
1942	407	196	211	211	48	52
1943	458	237	221	226	52	49
1943-November ..	452	239	213	223	53	49
December ..	452	242	210	221	54	49
1944-January ..	453	242	211	223	53	49
February ..	449	239	210	222	53	49
March	447	5/241	5/206	5/219	54	49
April	449	238	211	224	53	50
May	451	235	216	229	52	51
June	453	236	217	229	52	51
July	456	5/236	5/220	5/232	52	51
August	454	236	218	229	52	50
September :	450	5/236	5/214	5/226	52	50
October ..	448	237	211	223	53	50
November ..	451	242	209	222	54	49

1/ Calculated from retail prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2/ Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

3/ Marketing charges equal margin minus processor taxes plus Government payments to marketing agencies.

4/ Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar calculated from farm value before addition of producer payments.

5/ Revised.

Table 3.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Retail price, farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers, byproduct adjustment, marketing margin, and farmer's share of retail price, November 1944

Commodity	Unit		Retail price	Gross farm value	By-product allowance	Net farm value	Margin, adjusted for by-products	Farmer's share	Government marketing taxes (-) and payments (+)	Adjusted margin, including charge)	Government payment to producers	Adjusted margin, farm value	Adjusted farmer's share
	Farm equivalent	Retail											
			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Market basket			450.60	---	---	241.61	-208.99	54	-0.37 + 12.96	221.67	10.61	252.22	56
Meat products			100.62	85.39	8.18	77.21	23.41	77	+ 6.40	29.81	---	77.21	77
Dairy products			88.86	52.39	---	52.39	36.47	69	+ 2.65	39.12	9.84	62.23	70
Poultry and eggs		1935-39 annual average	47.20	33.09	---	33.09	14.21	70	---	14.21	---	33.09	70
Bakery and other cereal products, all ingredients	Farm produce equivalent of annual family purchases	quantities purchased, per family of three average consumers	63.97	---	---	19.19	44.78	30	-.05 + 1.98	46.71	.30	19.49	30
Grain			---	18.64	3.82	14.82	---	23	+ 1.82	---	---	16.64	26
Bakery products, all ingred. :			38.83	---	---	9.30	29.53	24	-.05 + 1.00	30.48	.30	9.60	25
Grain			---	6.12	1.19	4.93	---	13	+ .84	---	---	5.77	15
Other cereal products			25.14	12.52	2.63	9.89	15.25	39	+ .98	16.23	---	9.89	39
All fruits and vegetables			117.49	50.80	---	50.80	66.69	43	1/4 + 1.43	68.12	---	60.80	43
Fresh fruits and vegetables ..			92.04	42.90	---	42.90	49.14	47	+ .20	49.34	---	42.90	47
Fresh vegetables			51.03	23.83	---	23.83	27.20	47	---	27.20	---	23.83	47
Canned fruits and vegetables :			17.05	4.24	---	4.24	12.81	25	1/4 + .63	13.44	---	4.24	25
Miscellaneous products			32.36	---	---	8.93	23.43	28	-.32 + .49	23.60	.47	9.40	29
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
Beef (good grade)	2.16 lb. good grade cattle	Pound	32.9	2/33.0	4.8	28.2	4.7	86	+ 2.0	6.7	---	28.2	86
Lamb	2.16 lb. lambs	Pound	35.0	26.4	6.2	20.2	14.8	68	+ 1.6	16.4	---	20.2	68
Pork (including lard)	1.41 lb. hogs	Pound	25.6	19.0	.2	18.3	6.8	73	+ 1.8	8.6	---	18.3	73
Butter	Butterfat and farm butter	Pound	48.9	41.5	---	41.5	7.4	86	+ 6.0	12.4	8.37	49.9	102
Cheddar, American	10.06 lb. milk	Pound	38.0	26.4	---	26.4	11.6	69	+ 3.77	15.4	5.97	32.4	86
Evaporated milk	1.96 lb. milk	14-oz. can	10.4	5.66	---	5.66	4.8	53	---	4.8	1.35	6.91	66
Fluid milk	Farm retail and wholesale milk	Quart	14.7	9.02	---	9.02	5.7	61	+ .10	5.8	1.60	10.62	72
Eggs	1.03 doz.	Dozen	59.5	44.7	---	44.7	14.8	75	---	14.8	---	44.7	76
Chicken	1.136 lb. chickens	Pound	45.2	27.3	---	27.3	17.9	60	---	17.9	---	27.3	60
White bread .....	.912 lb. wheat	Pound	9.5	2.17	.44	1.73	7.8	18	+ .22	8.0	---	1.73	18
Whole wheat bread .....	.690 lb. wheat	Pound	10.2	1.64	.13	1.51	8.7	15	+ .17	8.9	---	1.51	15
Rye bread .....	.652 lb. wheat and .304 lb. rye	Pound	10.5	2.14	.38	1.76	8.7	17	+ .16	8.9	---	1.76	17
Soda crackers	1.408 lb. wheat	Pound	18.1	3.36	.68	2.68	16.4	15	+ .34	15.7	---	2.68	15
Corn flakes	1.05 lb. corn	8-oz. pkg.	6.6	2.27	.85	1.42	5.2	22	---	5.2	---	1.42	22
Corn meal	1.543 lb. corn	Pound	5.8	2.54	.45	2.09	3.7	36	---	3.7	---	2.09	36
Flour, white	1.41 lb. wheat	Pound	5.7	3.36	.68	2.68	3.0	47	+ .34	3.3	---	2.68	47
Macaroni	1.99 lb. wheat	Pound	15.8	4.65	1.74	2.91	12.9	18	+ .37	13.3	---	2.91	18
Rice	1.68 lb. rough rice	Pound	12.0	6.50	.93	5.67	6.4	46	---	6.4	---	5.67	46
Rollod oats	2.05 lb. oats	Pound	10.2	4.24	.84	3.40	6.8	33	---	6.8	---	3.40	33
Wheat cereal	3.017 lb. wheat	28-oz. pkg.	23.2	7.19	1.17	6.02	17.2	26	+ .76	18.0	---	6.02	26
Apples .....	.0224 bu. apples	Pound	9.9	4.70	---	4.70	5.2	47	+ .18	5.4	---	4.70	47
Grapefruit .....	.0163 box for fresh use	Each	8.2	3.06	---	3.06	5.1	37	---	5.1	---	3.06	37
Oranges .....	.0613 box for fresh use	Dozen	43.8	16.7	---	16.7	27.1	38	---	27.1	---	16.7	38
Beets .....	.0259 bu. beets for market	Bunch	7.9	2.46	---	2.46	5.4	31	---	5.4	---	2.46	31
Beans, snap .....	.0375 bu. snap beans for market	Pound	20.0	10.69	---	10.69	9.3	53	---	9.3	---	10.69	53
Cabbage	1.10 lb. cabbage for market	Pound	4.3	1.34	---	1.34	3.0	31	---	3.0	---	1.34	31
Carrots .....	.0222 bu.	Bunch	9.0	3.33	---	3.33	5.7	37	---	5.7	---	3.33	37
Lettuca .....	.0231 crt.	Head	10.8	5.66	---	5.66	5.1	52	---	5.1	---	5.66	52
Onions	1.06 lb.	Pound	5.0	1.60	---	1.60	3.4	32	---	3.4	---	1.60	32
Potatoes .....	.0174 bu.	Pound	4.4	2.49	---	2.49	1.9	57	---	1.9	---	2.49	57
Spinach .....	.0658 bu. for market	Pound	11.0	6.74	---	6.74	5.3	62	---	5.3	---	6.74	62
Sweetpotatoes .....	.0204 bu.	Pound	5.9	3.35	---	3.35	2.6	57	---	2.6	---	3.35	57
Grapefruit juice, canned .....	.045 box grapefruit for processing	No. 2 can	14.8	7.42	---	7.42	7.4	50	1/	7.4	---	7.42	60
Peaches, canned	1.69 lb. California cling peaches	No. 2 1/2 can	27.7	6.71	---	6.71	21.0	24	---	21.0	---	6.71	24
Beans, green, canned .....	.88 lb. snap beans for processing	No. 2 can	13.1	3.93	---	3.93	9.2	30	+ .9	10.1	---	3.93	30
Corn, canned	3.03 lb. sweet corn for processing	No. 2 can	15.0	2.85	---	2.85	12.2	19	+ .7	12.9	---	2.85	19
Peas, canned .....	.89 lb. peas for processing	No. 2 can	13.3	3.07	---	3.07	10.2	23	+ 1.7	11.9	---	3.07	23
Tomatoes, canned	2.41 lb. tomatoes for processing	No. 2 can	12.0	2.97	---	2.97	9.0	25	+ 1.0	10.0	---	2.97	26
Prunes	1 lb. dried California prunes	Pound	17.0	9.68	---	9.68	7.3	57	+ 2.9	10.2	---	9.68	57
Navy beans	1 lb. Mich. and N. Y. pea beans	Pound	10.3	5.97	---	5.97	4.3	58	+ .5	4.8	---	5.97	58
Beet sugar	6.96 lbs. sugar beets	Pound	7.1	3.07	.16	2.91	4.2	41	-.64 + .49	4.2	.86	3.77	53
Cane sugar	12.44 lbs. sugar cane	Pound	6.9	2.93	.25	2.68	4.2	39	-.64 + .18	3.8	.84	3.62	51
Corn sirup .....	.034 bu. corn	24 oz.	13.0	3.60	1.06	2.64	10.6	20	---	10.6	---	2.64	20
Margarine	Cottonseed, soybeans, and skim milk	Pound	24.1	---	---	8.53	16.6	35	-.61 + .25	15.3	---	8.53	35
Saled and cooking oil	Cottonseed and corn	Pint	30.7	---	---	8.49	22.2	28	---	22.2	---	8.49	28
Vegetable shortening	Cottonseed and soybeans	Pound	23.7	---	---	10.21	13.5	43	+ .16	13.7	---	10.21	43
Peanut butter	1.72 lb. farmers' stock peanuts	Pound	25.9	14.8	---	14.8	11.1	57	+ 4.5	16.6	---	14.8	57

1/ Government processor payment on 1944 pack of grapefruit juice pending.
 2/ Gross farm value before adjusting for good grade premium was 21.3 cents.

Table 4.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Retail price and farm value, November 1944 compared with the 1935-39 average, November 1943 and October 1944

Commodity	Retail unit	Retail price						Net farm value 1/					
		1935-39 average	November 1943	October 1944	November 1944	Percentage change to November 1944 from -		1935-39 average	November 1943	October 1944	November 1944	Percentage change to November 1944 from -	
						November 1943	October 1944					November 1943	October 1944
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Market basket		340.47	2/451.89	448.19	450.60	3/	+ 1	157.45	2/239.38	2/237.44	241.61	+ 1	+ 2
Meat products		88.09	102.56	100.45	100.62	- 2	3/	46.35	2/72.30	2/77.84	77.21	+ 7	- 1
Dairy products		67.27	88.02	88.85	88.88	+ 1	3/	33.47	52.11	2/52.14	52.39	+ 1	3/
Poultry and eggs		26.47	47.05	45.56	47.30	+ 1	+ 4	17.56	34.91	30.61	33.09	- 5	+ 8
Bakery and other cereal products:	1935-39 annual average	55.09	62.09	63.94	63.97	+ 2	3/	11.59	2/18.84	2/19.14	19.19	+ 2	3/
All ingredients	quantities purchased	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.04	2/14.43	14.81	14.82	+ 3	3/
Bakery products:	per family of three	36.63	38.54	38.83	38.83	+ 1	0	5.41	9.14	2/9.25	9.30	+ 2	+ 1
All ingredients	average consumers	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.06	4.73	4.92	4.93	+ 4	3/
Other cereal products		18.46	24.45	25.11	25.14	+ 3	3/	5.98	2/9.70	9.89	9.89	+ 2	0
All fruits and vegetables		77.68	118.65	117.11	117.49	- 1	3/	23.91	2/52.74	2/48.78	50.80	- 4	+ 4
Fresh fruits and vegetables		57.64	92.91	91.59	92.04	- 1	3/	20.30	2/45.40	2/41.05	42.90	- 6	+ 5
Fresh vegetables		33.52	52.19	50.14	51.03	- 2	+ 2	11.48	2/25.26	2/21.21	23.83	- 8	+ 12
Canned fruits and vegetables		14.14	17.43	17.11	17.05	- 2	3/	1.92	4.03	2/4.13	4.24	+ 5	+ 3
Miscellaneous products:		25.97	32.62	32.28	32.36	- 1	3/	4.77	8.48	8.93	8.93	+ 5	0
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
Beef (good grade)	Pound	29.1	33.7	32.9	32.9	- 2	0	16.2	2/25.8	2/28.1	28.2	+ 9	3/
Lamb	Pound	28.8	35.2	35.0	35.0	- 1	0	13.2	19.6	20.5	20.2	+ 3	- 1
Pork (including lard)	Pound	22.6	26.0	25.5	25.6	- 2	3/	11.7	17.9	19.2	18.8	+ 5	- 2
Butter	Pound	35.0	49.2	48.9	48.9	- 1	0	23.9	41.7	41.2	41.5	3/	+ 1
Cheese, American	Pound	25.9	37.4	37.9	38.0	+ 2	3/	13.6	26.6	2/26.3	26.4	- 1	3/
Evaporated milk	14-oz. can	7.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	0	0	2.86	5.54	2/5.45	5.56	3/	+ 2
Fluid milk	Quart	11.4	14.4	14.7	14.7	+ 2	0	6.32	8.90	8.98	9.02	+ 1	3/
Eggs	Dozan	29.0	60.6	56.9	59.5	- 2	+ 5	22.3	48.5	40.0	44.7	- 8	+ 12
Chicken	Pound	30.0	43.4	44.0	45.2	+ 4	+ 3	16.9	27.6	27.0	27.3	- 1	+ 1
White bread	Pound	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.5	+ 1	0	1.06	1.66	1.73	1.73	+ 4	0
Whole wheat bread	Pound	9.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	- 2	0	.90	1.45	1.50	1.51	+ 4	+ 1
Rye bread	Pound	10.0	10.7	10.6	10.6	- 2	0	1.04	1.68	1.75	1.78	+ 5	+ 1
Soda crackers	Pound	16.0	17.9	18.1	18.1	+ 1	0	1.67	2.58	2.67	2.68	+ 4	3/
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	7.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	- 1	0	.84	1.39	1.52	1.42	+ 2	- 7
Corn meal	Pound	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.8	+ 12	0	1.40	2.07	2.23	2.09	+ 1	- 8
Flour, white	Pound	3.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	+ 2	0	1.67	2.58	2.67	2.68	+ 4	3/
Macaroni	Pound	14.9	15.6	15.7	15.8	+ 1	+ 1	1.67	2.69	2.83	2.91	+ 8	+ 3
Rice	Pound	7.2	11.8	12.0	12.0	+ 2	0	2.37	2/6.08	5.44	5.67	- 8	+ 2
Rollod oats	Pound	7.3	8.9	10.1	10.2	+ 15	+ 1	1.74	3.84	3.37	3.40	- 11	+ 1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.2	23.3	23.2	23.2	3/	0	3.66	5.74	5.98	6.02	+ 5	+ 1
Apples	Pound	4.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	+ 5	+ 5	2.05	5.02	4.59	4.70	- 6	+ 2
Grapefruit	Each	4/	8.9	8.7	8.2	- 8	- 6	1/	2.97	2.92	3.06	+ 3	+ 5
Oranges	Dozan	25.8	44.4	47.2	43.8	- 1	- 7	11.0	17.2	22.1	16.7	- 3	- 24
Beets	Bunch	4/	8.7	7.6	7.9	- 9	+ 4	4/	3.37	2.72	2.46	- 27	- 10
Beans, snap	Pound	11.3	18.3	14.5	20.0	+ 9	+ 38	4.49	2/10.12	2/7.12	10.69	+ 6	+ 60
Cabbage	Pound	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	+ 5	0	.61	2/1.88	2/1.21	1.34	- 29	+ 11
Carrots	Bunch	5.4	9.8	8.9	9.0	- 8	+ 1	1.69	2/4.22	3.22	3.33	- 21	+ 3
Lettuce	Head	8.7	12.9	12.1	10.8	- 16	- 11	3.61	2/6.47	2/5.43	5.66	- 13	+ 4
Onions	Pound	4.6	7.6	5.1	5.0	- 34	- 2	1.50	2/3.19	2/1.49	1.60	- 50	+ 7
Potatoes	Pound	2.6	4.0	4.4	4.4	+ 10	0	1.25	2.31	2.47	2.49	+ 8	+ 1
Spinach	Pound	7.2	9.8	11.7	11.0	+ 12	- 6	2.84	6.06	2/7.34	5.74	- 5	- 22
Sweetpotatoes	Pound	4.0	7.8	6.2	5.9	- 24	- 5	1.65	3.61	3.77	3.35	- 7	- 11
Grapefruit juice, canned:	No. 2 can	4/	14.8	14.8	14.8	0	0	4/	4.54	4.95	7.42	+ 63	+ 50
Peaches, canned	No. 2 can	10.7	26.4	27.8	27.7	+ 5	3/	3.63	5.87	6.79	6.71	+ 14	- 1
Beans, green, canned	No. 2 can	11.4	14.3	13.1	13.1	- 8	0	1.56	4.05	2/3.89	3.93	- 3	+ 1
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	12.1	14.5	14.9	15.0	+ 3	+ 1	1.50	2.71	2.84	2.85	+ 5	3/
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	15.6	14.5	13.3	13.3	- 8	0	2.29	3.56	2/3.12	3.07	- 14	- 2
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	9.4	12.4	12.1	12.0	- 3	- 1	1.49	3.07	2/2.97	2.97	- 3	0
Prunes	Pound	10.0	16.9	17.2	17.0	+ 1	- 1	2.99	7.87	9.62	9.68	+ 23	+ 1
Navy beans	Pound	6.6	9.8	10.2	10.3	+ 5	+ 1	3.02	5.89	5.97	5.97	+ 1	0
Rect sugar	Pound	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	0	0	1.73	2.36	2.91	2.91	+ 23	0
Cane sugar	Pound	5.5	7.0	6.9	6.9	- 1	0	1.73	2.53	2.68	2.68	+ 8	0
Corn sirup	24 oz.	11.5	13.1	13.0	13.0	- 1	0	1.79	2.38	2.71	2.64	+ 7	- 5
Margarine	Pound	18.1	24.0	24.1	24.1	3/	0	4.50	8.42	2/8.48	8.53	+ 1	+ 1
Salad and cooking oil	Pint	24.6	30.7	30.6	30.7	0	3/	4.44	8.89	8.72	8.49	- 4	- 3
Vegetable shortening	Pound	19.5	23.7	23.6	23.7	0	3/	6.21	10.09	10.17	10.21	+ 1	0
Peanut butter	Pound	17.6	28.2	25.8	25.9	- 8	3/	6.1	2/14.0	14.4	14.8	+ 6	+ 3

1/ Adjusted to exclude imputed value of non-food byproducts obtained in processing.

2/ Revised.

3/ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

4/ Price data not available.

Table 5. - Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Margins, and farm value as percentage of retail price, November 1944 compared with the 1935-39 average, November 1943 and October 1944

Commodity	Retail unit	Margin 1/				Percentage change to		Farm value as percentage of retail price			
		1935-39 average	November 1943	October 1944	November 1944	November 1944 from	November 1944 from	1935-39 average	November 1943	October 1944	November 1944
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Market basket	()	\$05.02	2/212.51	2/210.75	208.99	- 2	- 1	40	53	53	54
Meat products	()	41.74	2/30.26	2/22.61	23.41	- 23	+ 4	53	70	2/77	77
Dairy products	()	\$3.80	35.91	2/36.71	36.47	+ 2	- 1	50	59	59	59
Poultry and eggs	1935-39 annual average quantities purchased per family of three consumers	9.91	12.14	14.95	14.21	+ 17	- 5	66	74	67	70
Bakery and other cereal products, all ingredients	()	43.70	2/44.15	2/44.80	44.78	+ 1	3/	21	30	30	30
Grain	()	31.22	29.40	2/29.58	29.53	3/	3/	15	24	24	24
Bakery products, all ingred.	()	12.48	2/14.75	15.22	15.25	+ 3	3/	32	40	39	39
Grain	()	53.67	2/65.91	2/68.33	66.69	+ 1	- 2	31	44	2/42	43
Other cereal products	()	37.34	2/47.51	2/50.54	49.14	+ 3	- 3	35	49	2/45	47
All fruits and vegetables	()	21.84	2/26.93	2/28.93	27.20	+ 1	- 6	34	48	2/42	47
Fresh fruits and vegetables	()	12.22	13.40	2/12.98	12.81	- 4	- 1	14	23	24	25
Fresh vegetables	()	21.29	24.14	23.35	23.43	- 3	3/	18	26	28	28
Canned fruits and vegetables	()										
Miscellaneous products	()										
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Beef (good grade)	Pound	12.9	2/7.9	2/4.8	4.7	- 41	- 2	58	77	2/85	86
Lamb	Pound	13.6	15.6	14.5	14.8	- 5	+ 2	49	56	59	58
Pork (including lard)	Pound	10.9	8.1	6.3	8.8	- 16	+ 8	52	69	75	73
Butter	Pound	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.4	- 1	- 4	68	85	84	85
Cheese, American	Pound	12.3	10.8	2/11.6	11.6	+ 7	0	53	71	69	69
Evaporated milk	14-oz. can	4.6	4.9	2/4.9	4.8	- 2	- 2	38	53	2/52	63
Fluid milk	Quart	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	+ 4	0	55	62	61	61
Eggs	Dosen	6.7	12.1	16.9	14.8	+ 22	- 12	77	80	70	75
Chicken	Pound	13.1	15.8	17.0	17.9	+ 13	+ 5	56	64	61	60
White bread	Pound	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.8	+ 1	0	12	18	18	18
Whole wheat bread	Pound	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.7	- 3	0	9	14	15	15
Rye bread	Pound	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.7	- 3	0	10	16	17	17
Soda crackers	Pound	14.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	+ 1	0	10	14	15	15
Corn flakes	6-oz. pkg.	7.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	- 2	+ 2	11	21	23	22
Corn meal	Pound	1.6	3.1	3.6	3.7	+ 19	+ 3	47	40	38	36
Flour, white	Pound	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	0	43	46	47	47
Macaroni	Pound	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	0	0	13	17	18	18
Rice	Pound	4.8	2/5.7	6.6	6.4	+ 12	- 3	33	2/52	45	46
Rolls oats	Pound	5.6	6.1	6.7	6.8	+ 33	+ 1	24	43	33	33
Wheat cereal	25-oz. pkg.	20.5	17.6	17.2	17.2	- 2	0	15	25	26	26
Apples	Pound	2.9	4.4	4.8	5.2	+ 18	+ 8	41	63	49	47
Grapefruit	Each	4/	5.9	5.8	5.1	- 14	- 12	4/	33	34	37
Oranges	Dosen	13.8	27.2	25.1	27.1	3/	+ 8	37	39	47	38
Beets	Bunch	3/	5.3	4.9	5.4	+ 2	+ 10	4/	39	36	31
Beans, snap	Pound	5.6	2/8.2	2/7.4	9.3	+ 13	+ 26	40	2/55	2/49	53
Cabbage	Pound	2.8	2/2.2	2/3.1	3.0	+ 36	- 3	24	2/46	2/28	31
Carrots	Bunch	3.7	2/5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 2	0	31	2/43	36	37
Lettuce	Head	5.1	2/6.4	2/6.7	5.1	- 20	- 24	41	2/50	2/45	52
Onions	Pound	3.2	2/4.4	2/3.6	3.4	- 23	- 6	29	2/42	2/29	32
Potatoes	Pound	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	+ 12	0	50	58	56	57
Spinach	Pound	4.4	3.7	2/4.4	5.3	+ 43	+ 20	39	52	2/63	62
Sweetpotatoes	Pound	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.6	- 38	+ 8	41	46	61	57
Grapefruit juice, canned	No. 2 can	4/	10.3	9.8	7.4	- 28	- 24	4/	31	33	50
Peaches, canned	No. 2 1/2 can	13.3	20.5	21.0	21.0	+ 2	0	14	22	24	24
Beans, green, canned	No. 2 can	9.4	10.3	9.2	9.2	- 11	0	17	28	2/30	30
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	10.6	11.8	12.1	12.2	+ 3	+ 1	12	19	19	19
Peas, canned	No. 2 can	13.3	10.9	10.2	10.2	- 6	0	15	25	23	23
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	7.9	9.3	2/9.1	9.0	- 3	- 1	16	25	2/25	25
Prunes	Pound	7.0	9.0	7.6	7.3	- 19	- 4	30	47	56	57
Navy beans	Pound	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	+ 10	+ 2	48	60	59	58
Beet sugar	Pound	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	- 11	0	30	33	41	41
Cane sugar	Pound	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	- 7	0	32	36	39	39
Corn sirup	24 oz.	9.7	10.7	10.3	10.5	- 2	+ 2	16	18	21	20
Margarine	Pound	13.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	0	0	24	36	35	36
Salad and cooking oil	Pint	20.1	21.8	21.9	22.2	+ 2	+ 1	18	29	28	29
Vegetable shortening	Pound	14.3	13.6	13.4	13.5	- 1	+ 1	27	43	43	43
Peanut butter	Pound	11.5	14.2	11.4	11.1	- 22	- 3	35	50	56	57

1/ Before adjustment for Government taxes and payments to marketing agencies. See table 6.

2/ Revised.

3/ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

4/ Price data not available.

Table 6.- Price spreads between farmers and consumers - food products: Marketing charges adjusted for Government taxes upon and payments to marketing agencies, November 1944 compared with the 1935-39 average, November 1943 and October 1944

Commodity	Retail unit	Government marketing taxes and payments 1/				Marketing charges 2/				Percentage change to November 1944 from -	
		1935-39 average	November 1943	October 1944	November 1944	1935-39 average	November 1943	October 1944	November 1944	November 1943	October 1944
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent
Market basket		-1.97	-0.37 + 10.16	-0.37 + 12.84	-0.37 + 12.95	201.05	3/222.30	3/223.02	221.57	4/	- 1
Meat products		-1.09	+ 6.40	+ 8.40	+ 8.40	40.65	3/58.86	3/29.01	29.81	- 19	+ 3
Dairy products		---	+ 2.36	+ 2.63	+ 2.65	33.80	38.47	3/39.34	39.12	+ 2	- 1
Poultry and eggs		---	---	---	---	6.91	12.14	14.93	14.21	+ 17	- 5
Bakery and other cereal products:	1935-39 annual average	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All ingredients	quantities purchased per family of three average consumers	- .66	- .05 + .11	- .05 + 1.88	- .05 + 1.98	43.04	3/44.21	3/46.61	48.71	+ 6	4/
Grain		- .61	---	+ 1.71	+ 1.82	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bakery products:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All ingredients		- .28	- .05 + .11	- .05 + .95	- .05 + 1.00	30.94	29.46	3/30.48	30.48	+ 3	0
Grain		- .23	---	+ .80	+ .84	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other cereal products		- .58	---	+ .91	+ .98	12.10	3/14.75	18.13	18.23	+ 10	+ 1
All fruits and vegetables		---	+ .87	+ 1.26	+ 1.43	53.67	3/66.76	3/69.59	88.12	+ 2	- 2
Fresh fruits and vegetables		---	+ .13	+ .09	+ .20	37.34	3/47.66	3/50.63	49.34	+ 4	- 3
Fresh vegetables		---	---	---	---	21.04	3/26.93	3/28.93	27.20	+ 1	- 6
Canned fruits and vegetables		---	+ .44	+ .61	+ .63	12.22	13.84	3/13.59	13.44	- 3	- 1
Miscellaneous products		- .24	- .32 + .22	- .32 + .49	- .32 + .49	20.96	24.04	23.52	23.60	- 2	4/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
Beef (good grade)	Pound	---	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	12.9	3/9.9	3/8.8	8.7	- 32	- 1
Lamb	Pound	---	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	13.6	17.2	16.1	18.4	- 3	+ 2
Pork (including lard)	Pound	-0.60	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	10.3	9.9	8.1	8.8	- 13	+ 8
Butter	Pound	---	+ 5.0	+ 3.0	+ 5.0	11.1	12.5	12.7	12.4	- 1	- 2
Cheese, American	Pound	---	+ 5.77	+ 3.77	+ 5.77	12.3	14.6	3/13.4	13.4	+ 5	0
Evaporated milk	14-oz. can	---	---	---	---	4.6	4.9	3/4.9	4.8	- 2	- 2
Fluid milk	Quart	---	+ .06	+ .09	+ .10	3.1	3.6	5.8	5.8	+ 4	0
Eggs	Dozen	---	---	---	---	6.7	12.1	18.9	14.8	+ 21	- 12
Chickens	Pound	---	---	---	---	13.1	15.8	17.0	17.9	+ 13	+ 5
White bread	Pound	- .05	---	+ .21	+ .22	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.0	+ 4	0
Whole wheat bread	Pound	- .07	---	+ .18	+ .17	6.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	- 1	0
Rye bread	Pound	- .08	---	+ .13	+ .16	6.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	- 1	0
Soda crackers	Pound	- .14	---	+ .30	+ .34	14.2	15.3	16.7	16.7	+ 3	0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	- .01	---	---	---	7.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	- 2	+ 2
Corn meal	Pound	- .02	---	---	---	1.6	3.1	3.8	3.7	+ 19	+ 3
Flour, white	Pound	- .13	---	+ .31	+ .34	2.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	+ 10	0
Macaroni	Pound	- .14	---	+ .38	+ .37	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.3	+ 3	0
Rice	Pound	- .10	---	---	---	4.7	3/3.7	6.8	6.4	+ 12	- 3
Rollod oats	Pound	---	---	---	---	5.6	5.1	8.7	8.8	+ 33	+ 1
Wheat cereal	26-oz. pkg.	- .28	---	+ .73	+ .78	20.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	+ 2	+ 1
Apples	Pound	---	+ .14	+ .06	+ .18	3.9	4.5	4.9	5.4	+ 20	+ 10
Grapefruit	Bush	---	---	---	---	---	3.9	3.8	5.1	- 14	- 12
Oranges	Dozen	---	---	---	---	10.8	27.2	23.1	27.1	4/	+ 8
Beets	Bunch	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	4.9	3.4	+ 2	+ 10
Beans, snap	Pound	---	---	---	---	6.6	3/5.2	3/7.4	9.3	+ 13	+ 26
Cabbage	Pound	---	---	---	---	2.6	3/2.2	3/3.1	3.0	+ 36	- 3
Carrots	Bunch	---	---	---	---	3.7	3/5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 2	0
Lettuce	Head	---	---	---	---	5.1	3/6.4	3/6.7	5.1	- 20	- 24
Onions	Pound	---	---	---	---	3.2	3/4.4	3/3.8	3.4	- 23	- 6
Potatoes	Pound	---	---	---	---	1.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	+ 12	0
Spinach	Pound	---	---	---	---	4.4	3.7	3/4.4	5.3	+ 43	+ 20
Sweet potatoes	Pound	---	---	---	---	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.6	- 58	+ 8
Grapefruit juice, canned	No. 2 can	---	+ 1.6	5/	5/	---	11.9	3/	5/	---	---
Peaches, canned	No. 2 1/2 can	---	+ .1	---	---	16.2	20.6	21.0	21.0	+ 2	0
Beans, green, canned	No. 2 can	---	+ .8	+ .9	+ .9	9.4	10.9	10.1	10.1	- 7	0
Corn, canned	No. 2 can	---	+ .8	+ .7	+ .7	10.6	12.4	12.8	12.9	+ 4	+ 1
Pas, canned	No. 2 can	---	+ .8	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	13.3	11.7	11.8	11.9	+ 2	+ 1
Tomatoes, canned	No. 2 can	---	+ .5	+ .9	+ 1.0	7.9	9.8	3/10.0	10.0	+ 2	0
Prunes	Pound	---	+ .7	+ 2.6	+ 2.9	7.0	9.7	10.4	10.2	+ 3	- 2
Barb beans	Pound	---	+ .7	+ .3	+ .5	3.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	+ 4	+ 2
Beet sugar	Pound	- .35	- .54	- .54 + .49	- .54 + .40	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	0	0
Cane sugar	Pound	- .35	- .54	- .54 + .16	- .54 + .18	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	- 5	0
Corn sirup	24 oz.	- .08	---	---	---	9.7	10.7	10.3	10.3	- 2	+ 2
Margarine	Pound	- .61	- .51 + .04	- .51 + .25	- .31 + .25	13.2	16.1	15.3	15.3	+ 1	0
Salad and cooking oil	Pint	- .03	---	---	---	20.1	21.8	21.9	22.2	+ 2	+ 1
Vegetable shortening	Pound	---	+ .03	+ .16	+ .16	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.7	+ 1	+ 1
Peanut butter	Pound	- .34	+ 4.5	+ 4.3	+ 4.3	11.2	18.7	15.9	13.6	- 17	- 2

1/ Tax paid by marketing agency denoted by minus sign, payment by Government to agency by plus sign.

2/ Calculated from marketing margin (table 5) minus tax plus Government payment.

3/ Revised.

4/ Less than 0.5 of 1 percent.

5/ Current Government payments are not available but are estimated for inclusion in commodity group and market basket.

Table 7.- Farm products: Indexes of prices at several levels of marketing,
1935-39 = 100

Year and month	Foods					Fibers				
	Cost	Retail	Whole-	re-	Retail	Whole-	re-	Whole-	re-	Prices
	of	prices	sale	ceived	prices	sale	ceived	sale	ceived	Prices
	living	of farm	prices	by	of	of	by	of	by	Prices
Year and month	of	food	3/	2/	1/	3/	4/	3/	5/	5/
	city	products								
	fa-									
	milies									
Year and month	1/	2/	3/	2/	1/	3/	4/	3/	5/	5/
1913	71	6/77	81	6/91	69	81	110	94	95	81
1914	72	80	82	91	70	77	97	94	94	80
1916	78	94	96	106	78	99	131	111	110	99
1918	108	6/134	151	171	128	193	280	195	190	141
1920	143	167	174	178	201	232	281	198	196	161
1929	122	128	126	133	115	127	166	138	139	123
1932	98	83	77	67	91	77	55	63	63	87
1935	98	102	106	100	97	100	108	104	101	100
1936	99	103	104	104	98	101	114	106	106	99
1937	103	106	108	114	103	107	111	114	114	105
1938	101	96	93	93	102	94	81	90	90	99
1939	99	93	89	89	100	98	87	86	88	97
1940	100	93	90	93	102	104	98	89	93	98
1941	105	102	105	112	106	119	131	108	115	105
1942	116	120	126	6/142	124	136	177	139	148	122
1943	124	135	135	172	130	137	190	161	179	134
1939										
Aug.	99	91	85	82	100	95	96	80	83	95
Sept.	101	95	95	91	100	101	91	90	91	98
1943										
Nov.	124	133	134	174	134	138	185	160	181	137
Dec.	124	133	134	176	135	138	189	160	182	139
1944										
Jan.	124	133	133	176	135	138	191	160	182	139
Feb.	124	132	132	174	135	138	189	161	182	140
Mar.	124	131	132	175	137	138	189	163	182	140
Apr.	125	132	133	173	137	138	191	162	182	140
May	125	133	133	171	137	138	189	162	181	140
June	125	133	135	172	138	138	192	165	180	141
July	126	134	134	171	138	138	194	163	179	141
Aug.	126	133	133	172	139	139	192	161	180	141
Sept.	126	132	132	171	141	140	199	161	179	141
Oct.	126	132	132	6/173	142	140	200	162	181	141
Nov.	126	132	133	176	142	140	197	164	182	142

- 1/ From "Changes in Cost of Living" Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 2/ Calculated from data compiled for "Price Spreads Between Farmers and Consumers - Food Products," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1944.
- 3/ Calculated from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 4/ Cotton and wool prices weighted by production in the period 1935-39.
- 5/ Based on figures published by the Crop Reporting Board.
- 6/ Revised.

Table 8.- Food cost and expenditures compared with total income per person,
United States average 1/

Year and month	Total expenditures for consumer goods and services			Food expenditures		Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person 1935-39		
	As percentage of total income			As percentage of total income		As percentage of total expenditures for goods and services		
	Dol.			Pct.		Dol.		
	Pct.			Pct.		Pct.		
1935-39 average	520	456	118	23	26	118	23	26
1942	857	612	199	23	33	149	17	24
1943	1,042	685	219	21	32	170	16	25
Annual rates by months, seasonally adjusted								
1944 - July	1,130	750	243	22	32	171	15	23
August	2/1,138	762	243	21	32	171	15	22
September	1,132	734	240	21	33	169	15	23

1/ See notes in original table page 3, April-May 1943 issue. 2/ Revised.

Table 9.- Indexes of consumer income and of hourly earnings in marketing,
1935-39 = 100

Year and month	Nonagricultural income payments <u>1/</u>	Monthly earnings per employed factory worker <u>2/</u>	Hourly earnings in marketing enterprises			
			Class I steam railways <u>3/</u>	Food processing		
				Food processing <u>4/</u>	Food marketing <u>5/</u>	Cotton processing <u>4/</u>
1929	122	118	93	---	---	---
1935-39 average	100	100	100	100	100	100
1941	138	132	106	116	110	119
1942	170	166	119	128	120	139
1943	207	196	121	139	130	152
1943 - October	213	204	121	142	133	153
November	217	205	123	145	134	153
December	219	202	124	146	132	153
1944 - January	222	205	132	146	135	154
February	224	206	137	146	135	154
March	225	207	133	146	135	156
April	224	206	134	147	137	161
May	226	209	133	149	138	163
June	228	209	133	149	138	164
July	229	205	134	147	138	165
August	230	207	132	147	138	164
September	6/230	209	135	148	139	166
October	7/231	7/213	134	150	140	167

1/ United States Department of Commerce estimates. Adjusted for seasonal variation. Revised series. 2/ Prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, adjusted for seasonal variation. 3/ Compiled from data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission. 4/ Bureau of Labor Statistics. 5/ Weighted composite of earnings in steam railways, food processing, wholesaling, and retailing. 6/ Revised. 7/ Preliminary estimates.



